

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Senator Sumner's Speech in England.

Its Effect on the People and Government.

WHAT ENGLAND SHOULD DO IN REPLY.

A Cabinet Council and Opinions of John Bright, Lord Clarendon and Mr. Gladstone.

SPECIAL REPORT BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 30, 1869.

The London papers this morning open their editorial pages with comments on the speech lately delivered by Senator Sumner in the United States Senate on the subject of the Alabama claims and the relations generally existing between Great Britain and America. The writers suppress the text of the speech, however.

The London Star, John Bright's organ, says that the claims of Mr. Sumner are so new and startling and so vaguely put that they must be regarded simply as enormous and without unexpected; that if they convey merely the shadow of his instructions Minister Motley will come to the English metropolis in a very different official guise from that under which Minister Johnson, the genial diner out, now about to bid adieu to the Court and people, arrived. The Star deprecates the rejection by England of the early overtures made by ex-Minister Adams for a settlement of this question. President Grant is not, it is said, a whole-souled lover of peace as was the late Mr. Lincoln. He has intense determination of character but is a Western man, without that natural genius which served Mr. Lincoln, who, instead of reading, had actual experience of the world. President Grant has no training, either as a lawyer or politician. He is intensely American and the entire world is acquainted with his resolute purpose. After defending England from the charge of a general sympathy with the rebel confederates the writer confesses that the escape of the Alabama from England was both deplorable and disgraceful, forming the worst precedent Great Britain could establish for the future in such like contingency. The Star expresses, however, its amazement at the character of Mr. Sumner's demands in reparation. If Mr. Motley's instructions are couched in a similar spirit his mission will be fruitless, as the extravagance of the propositions will strike the public at once. Every one knows how anxious the British are to deal fairly on the subject; but they justly consider that if her concessions are to be merely used as standpoints for further and at present unheard of demands England must carefully consider the position, lest by yielding unduly she should establish a worse precedent than even that of burning ships on the high seas by admitting a discussion of demands utterly untenable and which ought to be resisted.

The London Times designates the estimates of American damages put forth by Mr. Sumner as portentous, as it has already reached \$242,000,000, and may in the future embrace the possible earnings of all the soldiers drawn from the fields of productive labor by war. The speech, it adds, is worthy of Mr. Sumner's ability, and deserves an impartial consideration. He wants, however, something more than national reparation from England, asking for contrition and a public humiliation. The Times asserts that in this England is cruelly wronged, and America has had no useful object served. Expressions of regret and penitence are required by treaty. Treaties of peace, however, dictated by conquerors at the head of armies are found to be unbecomingly such expressions. An acknowledgment of moral liability for these claims, made before hand, would prejudice the controversy and stultify the proposed settlement. In the event of an arbitration court declaring England not liable to pay damages would her apology be taken back? The view taken by Mr. Sumner's argument on these points is futile, unreasonable and unstatesmanlike. The Times argues that the concession of belligerent rights to the South was a simple act and fact not dependent on the Union blockade, for had there not been a blockade it would not have altered the case to any appreciable degree. The prevailing tone of Mr. Sumner's speech is characterized as passionate and demonstrative, and his menace betrays a one-sided partisanship lamentable as coming from a representative of a great country. Mr. Sumner makes, it is said, no complaint against France, although the Emperor Napoleon was the destroyer of recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederation. It is alleged that though England is held forth as the only foreign Power implacably hostile to America it is not too much to say that one moment during the war the fate of the American Union depended on the voice of England, whose sword thrown into the scale would have altered the result. She declined the contest, and it evinces a degree of unfairness bordering on infatuation to leave this consideration out of account. It is a common practice with American journalists and politicians to vilify England, and the protective tariff plan is popular with them merely as likely to inflict an injury on Great Britain. Let attention be made for the use of insulting language by individuals, and it will be seen whether England and America, by a retrospective verdict of public opinion, will continue the cultivation of mutual respect, which is as necessary as in the private relations of life. Nations, as such, only deal in overt acts, and these constitute the merely possible subjects for pecuniary compensation.

The London Standard, a Tory organ, says that the American Senate has done more than reject the treaty, as it has given the world reasons to believe by Mr. Sumner's speech, which, as endorsed by that supreme body, covers all questions of the foreign diplomacy of the country. The English people now know what Mr. Motley will have to aim at in his efforts to arrange the Alabama claims on the former bank, now wasted away. In some respects good will ensue from the candor which the American Senate displays. Formerly the danger was that England would step beyond a due regard for the national honor and dignity and allow the claims; but now when the demand has assumed its present proportions they will feel assured that even with John Bright in the Cabinet they are safe from a chance of disgraceful capitulation. The American claim can hardly be described in serious language and its terms not excite indignation. They might well argue against a proposal for American troops to hold the Tower of London as a material guarantee, or that the Prince of Wales should be sent to Washington and placed in the hands of the federal authorities as a hostage for England's good behavior in the future. The policy of England on this subject is no longer an open question. America has formally recorded her resolution that there shall be no settlement of the Alabama claims short of that England shall surrender at discretion and submit to any punishment which the United States Senate, in its supremacy over the affairs of the world, may choose to inflict. In other words, she has decided that the Alabama claims shall not be amicably settled, whatever may ensue. The interval at the present day is long between national hatred and bombardment, it is useless to ignore and dangerous to forget that the feeling in America is one of intense and unmitigated hatred toward Great Britain, and that a war with England would be regarded as a national luxury but expensive, England has not only admitted that such a war would be expensive, but deplorable. Under the circumstances it is probable that the Americans will elect to keep the Alabama claims in reserve and wait their opportunity for revenge more cheaply. War is not an agreeable solution, though involving danger rather

NATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Third and Last Day's Proceedings—Increased Interest—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Mrs. Jennette F. Heath and Others.

Yesterday was the third and last day of the National Sunday School Convention, which has made the city of New York, the city of the future, the city of the past three days. As on the preceding days, each of the sessions was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. The afternoon one was an improvement every way on the forenoon, and the evening one the best of all, at least as regards the unparalleled degree of interest manifested in the doings of the Convention. The morning session was called to order soon after nine o'clock, and in the absence of Mr. George H. Stuart, the presiding officer, one of the vice-presidents, Mr. W. A. Wilson took the chair. After a hymn and prayer by Rev. W. H. Byron, of Wisconsin, reports from the six sections, ten pastors, superintendents, librarians and secretaries, teachers of senior and Bible classes, teachers of juvenile or intermediate classes, teachers of infant and primary classes were made.

Rev. J. B. Vincent, chairman of the section on teachers of senior and Bible classes, stated, among other things, that a great difficulty of the day was the question of dress. This was especially so among the young ladies. By such the lessons were almost entirely neglected. Rev. George H. Stuart, of the section on pastors, God was thanked for the great good effected as indicated by the national gathering. The pastors recognized the religious character of the work as of the closest and most solemn character. They believed that no one system of preaching to children can be prescribed for all places and times, and that the diversity of talents and gifts among the services of the sanctuary should be carefully adapted to the capacities and wants of all Christ's little ones, and agreed to convene in the afternoon, properly graded, confederate greatly to the efficiency of our schools.

The report was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the day was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers. The afternoon session, as before intimated, was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. A hymn by a band of eight little wanderers from the Howard Mission in New York Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Newark, one of the vice-presidents, presided. The section on the "How should we increase the spirituality and religious efficiency of our Sunday schools?" was the subject of the afternoon session. The report was made by Mr. George H. Stuart, of Newark, N. J., and was a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause. It was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the day was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers.

The afternoon session, as before intimated, was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. A hymn by a band of eight little wanderers from the Howard Mission in New York Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Newark, one of the vice-presidents, presided. The section on the "How should we increase the spirituality and religious efficiency of our Sunday schools?" was the subject of the afternoon session. The report was made by Mr. George H. Stuart, of Newark, N. J., and was a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause. It was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the day was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers.

The afternoon session, as before intimated, was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. A hymn by a band of eight little wanderers from the Howard Mission in New York Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Newark, one of the vice-presidents, presided. The section on the "How should we increase the spirituality and religious efficiency of our Sunday schools?" was the subject of the afternoon session. The report was made by Mr. George H. Stuart, of Newark, N. J., and was a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause. It was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the day was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers.

The afternoon session, as before intimated, was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. A hymn by a band of eight little wanderers from the Howard Mission in New York Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Newark, one of the vice-presidents, presided. The section on the "How should we increase the spirituality and religious efficiency of our Sunday schools?" was the subject of the afternoon session. The report was made by Mr. George H. Stuart, of Newark, N. J., and was a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause. It was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the day was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers.

The afternoon session, as before intimated, was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. A hymn by a band of eight little wanderers from the Howard Mission in New York Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Newark, one of the vice-presidents, presided. The section on the "How should we increase the spirituality and religious efficiency of our Sunday schools?" was the subject of the afternoon session. The report was made by Mr. George H. Stuart, of Newark, N. J., and was a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause. It was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the day was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers.

The afternoon session, as before intimated, was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. A hymn by a band of eight little wanderers from the Howard Mission in New York Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Newark, one of the vice-presidents, presided. The section on the "How should we increase the spirituality and religious efficiency of our Sunday schools?" was the subject of the afternoon session. The report was made by Mr. George H. Stuart, of Newark, N. J., and was a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause. It was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the day was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers.

The afternoon session, as before intimated, was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. A hymn by a band of eight little wanderers from the Howard Mission in New York Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Newark, one of the vice-presidents, presided. The section on the "How should we increase the spirituality and religious efficiency of our Sunday schools?" was the subject of the afternoon session. The report was made by Mr. George H. Stuart, of Newark, N. J., and was a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause. It was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the day was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers.

The afternoon session, as before intimated, was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. A hymn by a band of eight little wanderers from the Howard Mission in New York Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Newark, one of the vice-presidents, presided. The section on the "How should we increase the spirituality and religious efficiency of our Sunday schools?" was the subject of the afternoon session. The report was made by Mr. George H. Stuart, of Newark, N. J., and was a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause. It was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the day was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers.

The afternoon session, as before intimated, was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. A hymn by a band of eight little wanderers from the Howard Mission in New York Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Newark, one of the vice-presidents, presided. The section on the "How should we increase the spirituality and religious efficiency of our Sunday schools?" was the subject of the afternoon session. The report was made by Mr. George H. Stuart, of Newark, N. J., and was a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause. It was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the day was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers.

NATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Third and Last Day's Proceedings—Increased Interest—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Mrs. Jennette F. Heath and Others.

Yesterday was the third and last day of the National Sunday School Convention, which has made the city of New York, the city of the future, the city of the past three days. As on the preceding days, each of the sessions was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. The afternoon one was an improvement every way on the forenoon, and the evening one the best of all, at least as regards the unparalleled degree of interest manifested in the doings of the Convention. The morning session was called to order soon after nine o'clock, and in the absence of Mr. George H. Stuart, the presiding officer, one of the vice-presidents, Mr. W. A. Wilson took the chair. After a hymn and prayer by Rev. W. H. Byron, of Wisconsin, reports from the six sections, ten pastors, superintendents, librarians and secretaries, teachers of senior and Bible classes, teachers of juvenile or intermediate classes, teachers of infant and primary classes were made.

Rev. J. B. Vincent, chairman of the section on teachers of senior and Bible classes, stated, among other things, that a great difficulty of the day was the question of dress. This was especially so among the young ladies. By such the lessons were almost entirely neglected. Rev. George H. Stuart, of the section on pastors, God was thanked for the great good effected as indicated by the national gathering. The pastors recognized the religious character of the work as of the closest and most solemn character. They believed that no one system of preaching to children can be prescribed for all places and times, and that the diversity of talents and gifts among the services of the sanctuary should be carefully adapted to the capacities and wants of all Christ's little ones, and agreed to convene in the afternoon, properly graded, confederate greatly to the efficiency of our schools.

The report was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the day was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers. The afternoon session, as before intimated, was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. A hymn by a band of eight little wanderers from the Howard Mission in New York Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Newark, one of the vice-presidents, presided. The section on the "How should we increase the spirituality and religious efficiency of our Sunday schools?" was the subject of the afternoon session. The report was made by Mr. George H. Stuart, of Newark, N. J., and was a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause. It was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the day was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers.

The afternoon session, as before intimated, was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. A hymn by a band of eight little wanderers from the Howard Mission in New York Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Newark, one of the vice-presidents, presided. The section on the "How should we increase the spirituality and religious efficiency of our Sunday schools?" was the subject of the afternoon session. The report was made by Mr. George H. Stuart, of Newark, N. J., and was a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause. It was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the day was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers.

The afternoon session, as before intimated, was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. A hymn by a band of eight little wanderers from the Howard Mission in New York Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Newark, one of the vice-presidents, presided. The section on the "How should we increase the spirituality and religious efficiency of our Sunday schools?" was the subject of the afternoon session. The report was made by Mr. George H. Stuart, of Newark, N. J., and was a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause. It was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the day was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers.

The afternoon session, as before intimated, was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. A hymn by a band of eight little wanderers from the Howard Mission in New York Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Newark, one of the vice-presidents, presided. The section on the "How should we increase the spirituality and religious efficiency of our Sunday schools?" was the subject of the afternoon session. The report was made by Mr. George H. Stuart, of Newark, N. J., and was a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause. It was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the day was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers.

The afternoon session, as before intimated, was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. A hymn by a band of eight little wanderers from the Howard Mission in New York Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Newark, one of the vice-presidents, presided. The section on the "How should we increase the spirituality and religious efficiency of our Sunday schools?" was the subject of the afternoon session. The report was made by Mr. George H. Stuart, of Newark, N. J., and was a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause. It was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the day was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers.

The afternoon session, as before intimated, was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. A hymn by a band of eight little wanderers from the Howard Mission in New York Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Newark, one of the vice-presidents, presided. The section on the "How should we increase the spirituality and religious efficiency of our Sunday schools?" was the subject of the afternoon session. The report was made by Mr. George H. Stuart, of Newark, N. J., and was a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause. It was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the day was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers.

The afternoon session, as before intimated, was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. A hymn by a band of eight little wanderers from the Howard Mission in New York Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Newark, one of the vice-presidents, presided. The section on the "How should we increase the spirituality and religious efficiency of our Sunday schools?" was the subject of the afternoon session. The report was made by Mr. George H. Stuart, of Newark, N. J., and was a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause. It was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the day was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers.

The afternoon session, as before intimated, was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. A hymn by a band of eight little wanderers from the Howard Mission in New York Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Newark, one of the vice-presidents, presided. The section on the "How should we increase the spirituality and religious efficiency of our Sunday schools?" was the subject of the afternoon session. The report was made by Mr. George H. Stuart, of Newark, N. J., and was a most interesting and valuable contribution to the cause. It was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the day was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers.

WASHINGTON.

Growing Discontent in Relation to the Cabinet.

A RADICAL BOLT IN PROSPECT.

The Republicans in the Northwest Demanding a Change.

HONEST OLD BEN WADE SUBBED.

Decision Relative to Bankers' and Brokers' Taxes.

ASSESSOR WEBSTER SUSTAINED.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1869.

Cabinet Meeting.
All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting this morning with the exception of Postmaster General Croswell.

The Reported Recognition of Cuba by Great Britain.

The statement that the British government is about to accord belligerent rights to the Cuban revolutionists is not credited at the State Department. Secretary Fish has received no information corroborating the statement, and considers its verification one of the most unlikely things in the world. Our government believes that while we have the Alabama claims suspended over the head of the British lion, that just now very tame animal will not dare to take any step likely to bring it into collision with the strength of Spain, or any other European power. So far from dreading such a step on the part of England, our government would regard it as a very favorable circumstance to the early acquisition of Cuba on the one hand, and the destruction of the British commerce on the other.

Radicals Disatisfied with Grant's Cabinet—Growing Disaffection in the Republican Ranks—The Next House of Representatives Democratic.

The disaffection among the radicals with the Cabinet and the general course pursued by the administration is on the increase. Since the publication of an editorial in a prominent radical newspaper in the West, understood to be the organ of Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, the leading radicals here from the West are more bold and outspoken in their criticisms of the members of the Cabinet and the character of the appointments made by the President. A Western radical Senator to-day gave it as his opinion that the editorial in question reflects the sentiment of a clear majority of the republicans in the Northwest. He further stated that unless the Cabinet was reconstructed he believed both the administration and the party would be steadily defeated before the people during the next four years, and that in the next House of Representatives the democrats would have a majority. The masses of the people, he said, have no confidence in the wisdom or ability of the majority of the members of the Cabinet. They may all be good men and mean well, but they do not excite enthusiasm among the people. This same Senator informed our correspondent that he was daily in receipt of letters from some of the most intelligent and influential men in his State containing just such complaints against the Cabinet as were set forth in the editorial of the Western radical newspaper. The manner in which Grant made appointments is also damaging to the success of the party, this Senator thought. Of course, he said, there would always be disappointed men at the beginning of a new administration, but Grant had contrived to disappoint ten men where he need not have disappointed one. Those who conceived that they had been badly treated by the administration were at home busily at work bringing it into disrepute and making it unpopular. This could not, in his opinion, be done successfully if there was a strong popular Cabinet and the President was judicious about the manner of making appointments. Nearly all the Senators and members who remain here talk in this way in private on the subject of the Cabinet and the appointments, and they all agree that unless some change is made in the meantime the republicans will lose the elections next fall in all the States.

Grant Goes Back on Ben Wade.
It appears that the President promised the friends of old Ben Wade that he should be one of the commissioners to examine and report upon the final completion of the Pacific Railroad. To make sure of the matter Zach Chandler called upon Grant before leaving the city and again brought it to his attention. The President replied that he had sent Wade's name to the Secretary of the Interior and that he would certainly be one of the commissioners. Whether Secretary Cox opposed the appointment, or what hitch took place after old Zach Chandler was at the White House is not known, but the name of old Honest Ben Wade does not figure among the list of commissioners, and his friends freely accuse Grant of having gone back on him.

Protection of American Citizens Abroad.
It is not true that the administration is preparing a proclamation or any State paper in which will be announced its policy in regard to the protection of American citizens abroad, and what it will require foreign governments in acknowledgment of the potency of American naturalization papers. The present order merely made transfers and assignments of officers heretofore performing judge advocate duties in the South and elsewhere, under direction of the Bureau.

Reports of the Fifty-six National Banks.
The abstract of the fifty-six national banks of the 17th inst. shows the aggregate resources to be \$428,000,000, including legal tenders, \$17,000,000, and three per cent certificates, \$31,000,000.

Fees of Collectors of Customs.
The Attorney General has decided that collectors of customs are entitled, since July 1, 1868, to retain \$2,000 a year out of the moneys received from importers for the storage of goods in private bonded warehouses. He has disallowed the claim of naval officers and surveyors to this compensation, unless when performing the duties of collectors.

Decision of Commissioner Delano—Bankers' and Brokers' Taxes.
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided in the matter of the appeal of Clark, Dodge & Co. from an assessment made by the Assessor of the Thirty-second district of New York:

First.—That a person, firm or company having a deposit or collection of money or currency subject to be paid or repaid on draft, check or order, or on any other instrument, is liable to pay a tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent per month upon their capital employed in the business of banking, whether the average amount invested in United States bonds, and a like tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent upon the average amount of deposits of money subject to payment by check or draft, or represented by certificates of deposit, or otherwise, whether payable on demand or at some future date, under the 10th section of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended; and that under this rule said Clark, Dodge & Co. are bankers, and are liable to said tax on their capital and deposits.

Second.—That in certain cases, as in the case of the bank and, if borrowed, it is immaterial upon what length of time the loan is made, in large cities, where money is borrowed, short loans, frequently charged, are as certain and reliable capital for banking purposes as certain loans in the country. In all such cases the whole amount thus borrowed and employed in the business of banking should be ascertained and taxed as capital.

Third.—That in ascertaining the amounts of deposits of money subject to payment by check or draft, or represented by certificates of deposit or otherwise, whether payable on demand or at some future date, for which such tax is

only long enough to allow the charges against him to be officially investigated. He has written to the President personally about the matter.

Unfounded Charges Against Consul Hale.

The officials at the State Department say there is no information in their possession to sustain the newspaper charges against Charles Hale, our Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, and from his character and high standing it is not believed he would do anything to lower the dignity of a representative of the United States. It is surmised that the charges have been made by some personal enemy.

General Fish to Visit California.
Representative Sargent, of California, asked President Grant to-day, as a matter of interest to the Pacific coast, whether he intended, as reported, to visit California during the coming summer, when the President replied that the distance was too great, and, besides, he could not spare the time from his official duties.

Return of Secretaries Fish and Boutwell.
Secretary Fish reached here this morning after about one week's absence in New York. During his absence, it is said, some very important despatches have arrived, calling for grave considerations of the government. Among them are some from Minister Rosecrans in Mexico, stated to be of the highest importance.

Secretary Boutwell returned to the city this morning, and was at the department attending to business.

Expected Arrival of General Lee.
General Robert E. Lee is expected here to-morrow, and it is understood that before leaving the city he will have a private interview with the President, at the latter's request.

The Union Pacific Railroad.
The President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having written to the Secretary of the Interior that the road is nearly finished and that the rails of the two roads will probably be joined next week, the latter replied to-day that it is deemed advisable the commissioners designated to examine the completed sections of that road upon which a report has not yet been made should examine and report upon the road from the thousand mile post to the Promontory Summit as soon as the requisite forms are complied with.

Pacific Railroad Commissioners.
The Secretary of the Interior has been informed by the following named gentlemen of the acceptance of their appointments by the President, under the joint resolution of Congress, approved April 10, 1868, to examine and report upon the Union Pacific Railroad: General Joseph F. Boyd, of Kentucky; Samuel M. Flinn, of Pennsylvania; Edward F. Winslow, of Iowa; General Hiram Walbridge, of New York.

Appointments by the President.
The following appointments have been made by the President: Alfred Sanford, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Fourth district.

Pension Agents.—Alexander Clapperton, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation; Harrison Adreon, at Baltimore, Md.; Samuel McKee, at Louisville, Ky.; William O. Goodloe, at Lexington, Ky.

William Vincent has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The New York Postmaster.
General Patrick H. Jones, the newly appointed Postmaster of the city of New York, arrived here to-day, filed his bonds and received his commission in due form. General Jones, who has been of great service to the city, was congratulated at his good luck. He left for New York by the evening train, and will probably assume duty to-morrow.

Resignation of Assistant Attorney General Ashton.
J. Hubley Ashton, Assistant Attorney General, resigned to-day for the purpose of practicing law in his profession. Mr. Ashton was appointed Assistant Attorney General under Mr. Bates by President Lincoln in 1864. He served under Attorney General Speed, Stanbery, Evans and Hoar, and during his term of office argued some of the most important prize cases in the Supreme Court for the government. In 1867 he resigned under President Johnson, but was reappointed at the earnest request of Mr. Evans when that gentleman became Attorney General. Mr. Ashton purposed tendering his resignation when President Grant was elected, but at the request of Attorney General Hoar remained until the pressure of appointments was over. Walbridge A. Field, of Boston, his successor, will enter upon the duties of the office to-morrow and act as Attorney General during the absence of Mr. Hoar, who will leave Washington to-night for Massachusetts, to be absent for a week.

Another Change in the Patent Office.
Mr. Barnett, another principal examiner at the Patent Office, got his walking papers to-day.

An Office in the Treasury Department Abolished.
The connection of Simon Fowle, a special attorney, appointed by Secretary McCulloch to attend to certain customs revenue cases in New York, terminated to-day by order of Secretary Boutwell. This step was taken by the Secretary from the conviction that all cases in which the United States are interested as a party should be entrusted to the officers of the law duly appointed for this purpose.

Changes in the Congressional Printing Office.
A. M. Clapp, superintendent of the government printing, has removed C. E. Lathrop, foreman of the Congressional document room; Mark Woodward, assistant foreman, and John C. Franco, foreman of the Executive printing room. The last named gentleman had been for thirteen years connected with the office.

The Bureau of Military Justice.
It has been erroneously stated that the Bureau of Military Justice has been abolished. The bureau consists of Judge Advocate General Holt and Assistant Judge Advocate General Hays, and continues to perform its duties under the provisions of law, and under the mere management of transfers and assignments of officers heretofore performing judge advocate duties in the South and elsewhere, under direction of the Bureau.

Reports of the Fifty-six National Banks.
The abstract of the fifty-six national banks of the 17th inst. shows the aggregate resources to be \$428,000,000, including legal tenders, \$17,000,000, and three per cent certificates, \$31,000,000.

Fees of Collectors of Customs.
The Attorney General has decided that collectors of customs are entitled, since July 1, 1868, to retain \$2,000 a year out of the moneys received from importers for the storage of goods in private bonded warehouses. He has disallowed the claim of naval officers and surveyors to this compensation, unless when performing the duties of collectors.

Decision of Commissioner Delano—Bankers' and Brokers' Taxes.
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided in the matter of the appeal of Clark, Dodge & Co. from an assessment made by the Assessor of the Thirty-second district of New York:

First.—That a person, firm or company having a deposit or collection of money or currency subject to be paid or repaid on draft, check or order, or on any other instrument, is liable to pay a tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent per month upon their capital employed in the business of banking, whether the average amount invested in United States bonds, and a like tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent upon the average amount of deposits of money subject to payment by check or draft, or represented by certificates of deposit, or otherwise, whether payable on demand or at some future date, under the 10th section of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended; and that under this rule said Clark, Dodge & Co. are bankers, and are liable to said tax on their capital and deposits.

Second.—That in certain cases, as in the case of the bank and, if borrowed, it is immaterial upon what length of time the loan is made, in large cities, where money is borrowed, short loans, frequently charged, are as certain and reliable capital for banking purposes as certain loans in the country. In all such cases the whole amount thus borrowed and employed in the business of banking should be ascertained and taxed as capital.

Third.—That in ascertaining the amounts of deposits of money subject to payment by check or draft, or represented by certificates of deposit or otherwise, whether payable on demand or at some future date, for which such tax is

son, firm or company pay interest, as well as all like sums for which no interest is paid.

Refunding Taxes on Tobacco and Cigars.
The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued new blank forms and regulations for the refunding of taxes, under the act of April 10, 1869, upon tobacco, cigars and snuff. The claimants are required to furnish evidence, proving to the satisfaction of the commissioner that the tax imposed by said act has been previously paid, which evidence must be in all cases include a receipt from the manufacturer or some other person who paid the tax, corroborated by the certificate of the assessor and collector who made the assessment and collection, or the assessors then in office, in describing the goods, the kind, the number of boxes or packages, the marks and brands thereon, the collection district, the number of the factory and the inspector's name, must all be given in full; and in all cases where claims are made for refunding tax paid on imported cigars, before any claim can be allowed a full and complete identification of the goods must be made, and where the goods, either foreign or domestic, have passed through different hands since the payment of the tax, it will be necessary to trace the goods through the different names by which they have passed from the importer or manufacturer to the claimant, and any failure of the claimant thus to identify and trace back the goods of the person or persons who paid the tax will be deemed sufficient reason for rejecting the claim. All affidavits required to be made under this general regulation must be made before persons competent to administer oaths. All certificates of collection of internal revenue must be authenticated by their official seal. The form is intended alike in a case where claims are made for refunding tax paid on imported cigars—as on cigars, snuff and tobacco of domestic manufacture.

LITERATURE.
Reviews of New Books.

REALITIES OF IRISH LIFE. By W. Stewart Trevelyan. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

That Mr. Trevelyan has written a work of more than ordinary interest we readily admit. Any person that takes up this book will, after reading the first chapter, assuredly desire to continue perusing it, and no doubt that all Mr. Trevelyan's readers are "realities of Irish life," but we do not think that he has written in as fair and impartial spirit as he might have done. Your most liberal-minded Irish Protestant has an instinctive prejudice against his Catholic countryman. Mr. Trevelyan is not an Irish Protestant, but he is also a "born aristocrat." The misfortune of being a younger son, however, compelled him to labor for a living, and he became a "gentleman" (in the sense of the word) of the South for the proprietor of several large estates in Ireland. His experiences while holding this responsible position, and his acquaintance with the Irish people, are so many and so varied, that he is enabled to give us a picture of Irish life as it is, and not as it is imagined to be. We are shown the surface, but of the undercurrent nothing is said, save in the very last chapter, and then only in a few lines. It is undoubtedly true that there is not a single unkind sentence about "the Roman Catholic people," as Mr. Trevelyan calls them; but it is a pity that the very best of the Irish people is so misrepresented. Every thing is given as it appears. We are shown the surface, but of the undercurrent nothing is said, save in the very last chapter, and then only in a few lines. It is undoubtedly true that there is not a single unkind sentence about "the Roman Catholic people," as Mr. Trevelyan calls them; but it is a pity that the very best of the Irish people is so misrepresented. Every thing is given as it appears. We are shown the surface, but of the undercurrent nothing is said, save in the very last chapter, and then only in a few lines. It is undoubtedly true that there is not a single unkind sentence about "the Roman Catholic people," as Mr. Trevelyan calls them; but it is a pity that the very best of the Irish people is so misrepresented. Every thing is given as it appears. We are shown the surface, but of the undercurrent nothing is said, save in the very last chapter, and then only in a few lines. It is undoubtedly true that there is not a single unkind sentence about "the Roman Catholic people," as Mr. Trevelyan calls them; but it is a pity that the very best of the Irish people is so misrepresented. Every thing is given as it appears. We are shown the surface, but of the undercurrent nothing is said, save in the very last chapter, and then only in a few lines. It is undoubtedly true that there is not a single unkind sentence about "the Roman Catholic people," as Mr. Trevelyan calls them; but it is a pity that the very best of the Irish people is so misrepresented. Every thing is given as it appears. We are shown the surface, but of the undercurrent nothing is said, save in the very last chapter, and then only in a few lines. It is undoubtedly true that there is not a single unkind sentence about "the Roman Catholic people," as Mr. Trevelyan calls them; but it is a pity that the very best of the Irish people is so misrepresented. Every thing is given as it appears. We are shown the surface, but of the undercurrent nothing is said, save in the very last chapter, and then only in a few lines. It is undoubtedly true that there is not a single unkind sentence about "the Roman Catholic people," as Mr. Trevelyan calls them; but it is a pity that the very best of the Irish people is so misrepresented. Every thing is given as it appears. We are shown the surface, but of the undercurrent nothing is said, save in the very last chapter, and then only in a few lines. It is undoubtedly true that there is not a single unkind sentence about "the Roman Catholic people," as Mr. Trevelyan calls them; but it is a pity that the very best of the Irish people is so misrepresented. Every thing is given as it appears. We are shown the surface, but of the undercurrent nothing is said, save in the very last chapter, and then only in a few lines. It is undoubtedly true that there is not a single unkind sentence about "the Roman Catholic people," as Mr. Trevelyan calls them; but it is a pity that the very best of the Irish people is so misrepresented. Every thing is given as it appears. We are shown the surface, but of the undercurrent nothing is said, save in the very last chapter, and then only in a few lines. It is undoubtedly true that there is not a single unkind sentence about "the Roman Catholic people," as Mr. Trevelyan calls them; but it is a pity that the very best of the Irish people is so misrepresented. Every thing is given as it appears. We are shown the surface, but of the undercurrent nothing is said, save in the very last chapter, and then only in a few lines. It is undoubtedly true that there is not a single unkind sentence about "the Roman Catholic people," as Mr. Trevelyan calls them; but it is a pity that the very best of the Irish people is so misrepresented. Every thing is given as it appears. We are shown the surface, but of the undercurrent nothing is said, save in the very last chapter, and then only in a few lines. It is undoubtedly true that there is not a single unkind sentence about "the Roman Catholic people," as Mr. Trevelyan calls them; but it is a pity that the very best of the Irish people is so misrepresented. Every thing is given as it appears. We are shown the surface, but of the undercurrent nothing is said, save